(c) what are the major factors identified for the decline in the exports of commercial vehicles from the country; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to remove the impediments and to step up the exports of commercial vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Some segments of the automobile industry like jeeps, scooters and commercial vehicles had shown a declining trend in exports between 1982 and 1985, but there has been an improvement in 1986.

(b) A comparative percentage of exports of commercial vehicle during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	Exports	%age exports to total sales
1984-85 . .	2667	2·77
1985-86 . .	2234	2·33
1986-87 . .	2951	2·94

(c) Many developed countries have excess capacity for commercial vehicles that is used for exports to third world countries at comparatively lower prices. Indian commercial vehicles are also exported to the same countries. Over the past few years, these importing countries have seen a decline in their economies and their purchases of commercial vehicles have dropped substantially. This is reported to have affected the exports of all producers of commercial vehicles all over the world.

(d) Government is providing a variety of incentives for facilitating export production including financial and fiscal incentives, reduction of input costs, technological upgradation, and removal of licensing constraints.

Schemes for the development of Energy in Rajasthan

65. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the schemes to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period for the development of energy in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) what are the names of the places where new power plants are likely to be set up in that State;

(c) what is the capacity of each such plant; and

(d) what funds have been allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c) The details of the power projects to be commissioned in the State Sector during the Seventh Plan period for the development of energy in the State of Rajasthan are given below:—

Project	Place	Capacity Addition in 7th Plan (MW)
Kota Extension (Unit-3)	Kota Distt.	210
Ramgarh Gas Turbine	Jaisalmer Distt.	3
Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Banswara Distt.	*140
Mangrol	Kota Distt.	6
Charanwal	Ganganagar Distt.	2
Suratgarh	Ganganagar Distt.	4
Anoopgarh Canal	Ganganagar Distt.	9
Pugal	Bikaner Distt.	2
Jakham	Chittorgarh Distt.	2

*50 MW commissioned.

(d) Rs. 920.76 crores have been provided in the State's Seventh Plan for power development in Rajasthan.

Plan to save coal

66. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently formulated a perspective plan to achieve an annual generation and saving energy to the tune of 250.17 million tonnes of coal replacement through new and renewable sources of energy by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, what are the broad details of the plan; and

(c) what are the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The Department of non-Conventional Energy Sources has prepared a paper entitled 'Energy-2001' perspective plan—Non-Conventional Energy Sources which envisages potential annual en-generation/savings equivalent to tial annual energy generation/saving from new and renewable sources of energy to the extent of 250.17 million tonnes of coal replacement by the turn of the century; this includes generation of 15000 MW of power mainly from bio-mass, wind, solar and micro hydel sources as well as generation/saving of heat energy from improved chulhas, biogas plants and other renewable sources.

(c) It has been estimated that in order to achieve the projected energy generation/savings equivalent to 250.17 million tonnes coal replacement per year by 1999-2000 total financial requirements over fifteen years would be about Rs. 43529.38 crores of which only Rs. 11779.83 crores would be required as Government share.

Supreme Court ruling on Drug Prices

67. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court upheld the prices of bulk drugs and finshed medicines fixed by his Ministry in decisions given by it during the months of April and May, 1987;

(b) if so, what are the details of the decisions of the Supreme Courts and what steps have been taken by Government to implement the same; and

(c) by when medicines will be available to the poor consumers at the fixed prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of the salient features of the decision of the Supreme Court are given below:

(i) The machanics of price fixation is the concern of the executive. Price fixation is an ordinary legislative activity and is not subject to rules of natural justice.

(ii) The writ petitions of the companies filed in Delhi High Court were dismissed.

(iii) Government was directed to dispose of the review applications of petitioner companies by giving a hearing within two months from the date of judgement and dispose of the representations within two weeks after conclusion of hearing.

(iv) The Union of India is entitled to cost of the appeal and the writ petition in the High Court.

(v) The undertakings given by petitioner companies to the Delhi High Court for depositing the difference in the prices of the formulations within eight weeks in case of dismissal of the petitions subsist.